

The Pacific Commercial Advertiser

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, October 21.—Last 24 hours' rainfall, .00. Temperature, Max. 81; Min. 74. Weather, fair to cloudy.

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HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1907.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

CLAIM THEIR CONSUL REFUSED TO HELP THEM

Wrecked American Sailors Talk Bitterly of American Consul at Vladivostok—Praise Charitable Russians.

If the charges made by the officers and crew of the whaling schooner Carrie and Annie, which was wrecked on the Coast of Siberia in August, and who returned through here yesterday on the Asia, is investigated by the State department, there may be a new consular agent in Vladivostok. The charge was made yesterday by the officers of the Carrie and Annie, that the American consul at the Siberian port, Nicholas Gray, refused to give them any assistance and that if it had not been for the kindness and courtesy shown by the officers of the Russian transport which had brought them to the seaport, and also the kindness of the people of the city, they would have been destitute.

The Carrie and Annie sailed from San Francisco on a whaling expedition on March 26, of the present year, carrying a crew of fifteen including her owner and Captain T. J. Thomas, of Oakland, California, and First Mate J. Bertonecni. She stopped at this port for several days, leaving here for the waters off the coast of Siberia on April 17.

She was a schooner of 90 tons net burden, twenty-two years old and in good sound condition.

When asked for his story of the wreck First Mate Bertonecni said: "Everything went well, though we had only captured one whale, a small bowhead, which was killed by the second mate on June 14, till the evening of August 27. We dropped anchor that day in a small bay bordering Shantaraki Island, Siberia, about one and a half miles from the rocks. We had fifteen feet of water at low tide. We were forced to anchor as there was a dead calm and a heavy swell at the time.

HEAVY SQUALLS.

"At midnight it commenced to blow in heavy squalls, coming from the northwest and settling about noon the next day into a steady gale. The starboard anchor was out and we also dropped our port anchor, as it was impossible to work the vessel out. We depended on the anchors to weather the gale which was blowing.

"There was a heavy ground swell all day and night and our little vessel was plunging her bows under water continually. We remained in this position till 9 o'clock on the morning of August 30, when either the chain or the starboard anchor broke. The port anchor was not heavy enough to hold and we were compelled to slip it.

"We tried our best to get out, hoisting the staysail and jib forward and the mainsail aft, but there was too much wind and the vessel was thrown on her beam ends, refusing to tack in the heavy seas. At 11 o'clock in the morning we were driven ashore on a sandy beach, between two rocky promontories. We built our camp in the afternoon.

"The Carrie and Annie pounded to pieces during the first night. We remained in this camp till September 11, living mainly on fresh salmon and wild ducks which we managed to kill, though we were not short of provisions, as we had managed to save the ship's stores. Finally we were picked up by the Russian transport Nitzun, commanded by Captain Nicholas Fort and taken to Vladivostok, where we were landed and naturally expected to be taken care of by the American consul.

"The consul stated that he had no place to put us in and that he would not care for us. Being unacquainted with the Russian language, I had a good deal of trouble with the legal proceedings which were necessary, and in this and other matters which had to be looked after, neither I nor Captain Thomas received any help whatever from the representative of the American government.

RUSSIAN KINDNESS.

"Our treatment on the Russian

transport and on shore by the Russian people in Vladivostok was the extreme of kindness and courtesy, the best not being good enough for an American. They could not have been more kind to us than they were and the treatment seemed to be mainly on account of the fact that we were from the United States.

"Coming to the conclusion that we could not hang out till the consul made up his mind to help us, we sold our boats and all our personal property, and, with what we realized and the assistance given us by Russians, whom we had never seen before, paid our passage to Yokohama, where the American consul general cared for us and then sent us home by the Asia. Naturally we do not have a very friendly feeling toward the representative of the United States at Vladivostok, who allowed us to subsist on charity. He did not seem to know what he ought to do, and as the result did nothing, throwing us on our own resources and the charity of the Russians. The officers of the Russian transport appeared very much surprised and disgusted at the way in which the representative of our nation treated us and tried to make up for it in every way that they could."

ASSOCIATED CHARITIES IS DOING GOOD WORK

There was a meeting of the Associated Charities at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, which was attended by five members.

Mrs. E. W. Jordan, manager, reported that during the past three months there have been 41 new applications for relief and 84 recurrent cases, with 104 receiving relief at the office.

Relief has been divided between the heads of rations, clothing, meal tickets, rents, transportation, hospital and burial. The manager has made 71 visits.

Funds from three affiliating societies—Strangers' Friend, American Relief and Catholic Ladies' Aid—have been disbursed to the amount of \$277.55.

Under the head of special work \$10 was given by two ladies and material by Ehlers & Co. and Jordan & Co., to make garments for destitute school children.

Two children have been placed in boarding school, their expenses paid by two philanthropic gentlemen and the Girls' Missionary Union.

The work of the Associated Charities goes on, notwithstanding the fact that, once upon a time, a meeting was called but not held for lack of a quorum.

PINKHAM WILL ONE WIFE AT SWALLOW ONE TIME ENOUGH

J. LOR Promises to Recommend Son of Mormon Prophet Wallach to Board Refutes Polygamy Doctrine.

"If he proves to be a faker the Hawaiian people will condemn him," said Senator John Lane in reference to J. Lor Wallach and his claims, during the presentation to the President of the Board of Health yesterday afternoon of the resolution passed at the mass meeting of Saturday night.

"We'll take care of his case all right," added Senator Charles Chillingworth, in a tone of voice that possibly Wallach would not have relished had he heard him.

"If he hasn't got the cure he says he has, we all know what to do with him," said Supervisor Fern, later on, and there was a world of menace in his voice and expression as he thought evidently of what should be the fate of one who has played with the hopes and fears of the Hawaiians, as Wallach has done, without being able to make good.

Wallach is to be given a trial by the Board of Health. President Pinkham said so in his words yesterday, not in exact phrase but in words that meant clearly what was to be done.

"In making what recommendation I may to the Board I shall probably be not guided in the least by my reason," he said at one stage of the proceedings. This, in itself, is a clear indication of what President Pinkham will recommend, but he said further:

"All that you have said to me has not influenced me in the least. What we will do is what the lepers themselves want us to do. I have the advice of seven of the hardest-headed men of the settlement, who told me in a few words what they wanted. Their wishes will be consulted. They know what they want and they have a whole lot more sense than the most of you here in Honolulu."

WHAT THE SEVEN WANT.

What the demands of the seven hard-headed men were are stated in the following, a copy of the resolution drawn up by them and ratified at the Kalaupapa mass meeting, forwarded to the Advertiser from Kalaupapa by the Iwani. It states:

"Result of the conference held between L. E. Pinkham, Esquire, President of the Board of Health, and the committee appointed by the mass meeting held at the Beretania Hall, October 15, 1907.

"The president, after considerable discussion, has consented to lay before the board his approval of allowing J. Lor Wallach a trial of his medicines on a few cases of leprosy to be selected from the settlement, on conditions:

(Continued on Page Two.)

President Joseph Smith of the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints gave an address last evening at the new King street church on "The Utah Apostasy." The church was well filled, there being quite a number of the members of the Utah branch of the church present, besides quite a number from other churches.

The purpose of President Smith's address was to demonstrate that polygamy was never a doctrine taught or tolerated by the prophet, Joseph Smith, nor held in the church during his lifetime, nor ever held or taught by any authority recognized by the church, and is, in fact, a heresy, the acceptance of which has amounted to apostasy by the Utah branch of the church.

The church, he said, was organized in 1830. In 1835, was published the Book of Doctrines and Covenants, which was a compilation by a committee appointed for that purpose of all the doctrines and revelations up to that time accepted by the church. The compilation was only published after it had been presented to the general assembly of the church and had received the unanimous approval of all the members. In this book under the title of marriage is clearly and unequivocally stated that one man should have but one wife and one woman but one husband, and that marriage is a relation dissolved only by death. In another section of this book it is stated that the church had been reproached with charges of fornication and polygamy, and in refutation of these the position of the church as believing in monogamy is reiterated.

The Book of Mormon, considered a revelation of the word and thought of God and embodying doctrines held by the church, was also quoted from copiously to show that there never was in the early church any thought or tendency toward polygamy. The same doctrine was drawn from the Bible. Revelations received as early as 1831 declared the will of God to be that no man should have more than one wife.

The statement regarding marriage as found in the Book of Doctrines and Covenants published in 1835 appeared in every edition of that book published by any branch of the church until 1876, when for the first time the Utah branch of the church published an edition from which it was stricken out.

President Smith then gave his own testimony to the character of his father as he had known him, and the testimony of his mother on this point, the whole of which went to clear him of the charge that had been made that he did practise polygamy or that he had received or pretended to receive a revelation authorizing it.

Elder F. M. Sheehy said he would remain here some time and would be willing to discuss these matters with anyone at any time.

President Smith and Elder Sheehy will go to Laie on Wednesday, hoping to have an opportunity to address the people there.

FRENCH RESUME HOSTILITIES IN NORTH AFRICA

General Drude Forced to Proceed Against Treacherous Moors—France Fears Lest Holy War Be Proclaimed.

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

TANGIER, October 22.—The ambushing of parties of French troops by the Moors has caused General Drude, the commander-in-chief of the allied forces in Morocco, to renew hostilities.

SULTAN PAWNING HIS JEWELS.

PARIS, October 22.—The Sultan of Morocco is in a desperate way financially. In order to meet the expense of carrying on the war against his rebellious brother, he has been forced to send his crown jewels to Europe to be pawned.

HOLY WAR MAY BE DECLARED.

PARIS, October 22.—It is feared here that Mulai Hafig, the brother of the Sultan, who is heading a rebellion against him for the throne, may possibly declare a holy war.

REBELS GAIN DECISIVE VICTORY.

TANGIER, October 21.—A decisive defeat of the Sultan's troops by the forces of Mulai Hafig has been reported.

The proclaiming of a holy war on the part of the successful rebel leader in Morocco is looked upon with dread by France, upon whose shoulders will fall the task, principally, of subduing the fanatical forces which would be recruited for the extermination of the Christians in Morocco. A writer in the Tour du Monde, of Paris, dwells upon the constitution of the army which seems to have declared for Mulai Hafig and which will form the nucleus of his garrisons in case he decides to declare a holy war, a sort of St. Bartholomew's day, or war of extermination, against the European settlers in Morocco. There are certain tribes of Moroccan Arabs from whom alone this army is recruited. Thus we read:

"The Moroccan army of regulars, if we may so call them, have a war effective of 25,000 men. This total varies from time to time, but we state the average. It is a fixed rule that this army only accepts recruits from certain tribes. All the efficient men of such military tribes receive a small stipend in consideration of which they stand ready to provide, when the Sultan calls for it, a contingent of a certain specified strength. The caids, governors of towns or provinces, may also be called upon to levy any battalions needed for certain extraordinary expeditions.

"In time of peace the soldiers of the Sultan's army receive two or three cents a day, and upon this meager wage they have to feed and clothe themselves. The uniform with which the government supplies them is reserved for parade and review. While thus poorly paid in ordinary times, no sooner does the army come into the field than it batters on pillage and robbery. At once discipline becomes so relaxed that the lash is frequently resorted to in enforcing obedience.

"The infantry is armed with Mauser rifles, Martini-Henry rifles, and chassepots. The artillery, 1500 strong, have sixty guns made by Krupp or Kreuzot, and a dozen mitrailleuses. But the principal arm of the service, both in number and quality, is the cavalry. . . . There is no means of transport except the camel, which is employed for the main baggage. The sick, as well as the wounded and the dead, are abandoned in the rear of the marching columns."

The Europeans who were employed in training these soldiers before the present outbreak were not very successful. They could not make a silk purse out of a sow's ear. In the case of a holy war, however, every Arab of Morocco old enough to carry arms would rush to join the standard of the Crescent. "Then there would no longer be an army of merely 25,000 men, but 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 warriors would start out, for in Morocco every man has a rifle."

WEAKER BANKS BEING HELPED IN THE STORM

NEW YORK, October 22.—The clearing house is extending assistance to the weaker banks in order that they may weather the financial storm brought about through the manipulations in copper.

WARSHIPS FOR SEA MANEUVERS.

SANTA BARBARA, October 22.—The cruiser fleet sails today for sea maneuvers.

AIRSHIPS ARE OFF.

ST. LOUIS, October 21.—Nine balloons made the start this morning in the great international balloon race.

WELCOMED BACK FROM HUNT.

VICKSBURG, October 21.—President Roosevelt was welcomed here today.

STEAMER A TOTAL WRECK.

CRESCENT CITY, October 21.—The British steamer Queen Cristina is a total wreck on rocks near here. The crew are safe.

WALL STREET CALMING DOWN.

NEW YORK, October 21.—A decidedly better tone prevails in the financial district today. The situation is much improved.

TREMBLINGS OF MOTHER EARTH.

WASHINGTON, October 21.—Another earthquake was registered here last night. It is believed to have been in West Australia.

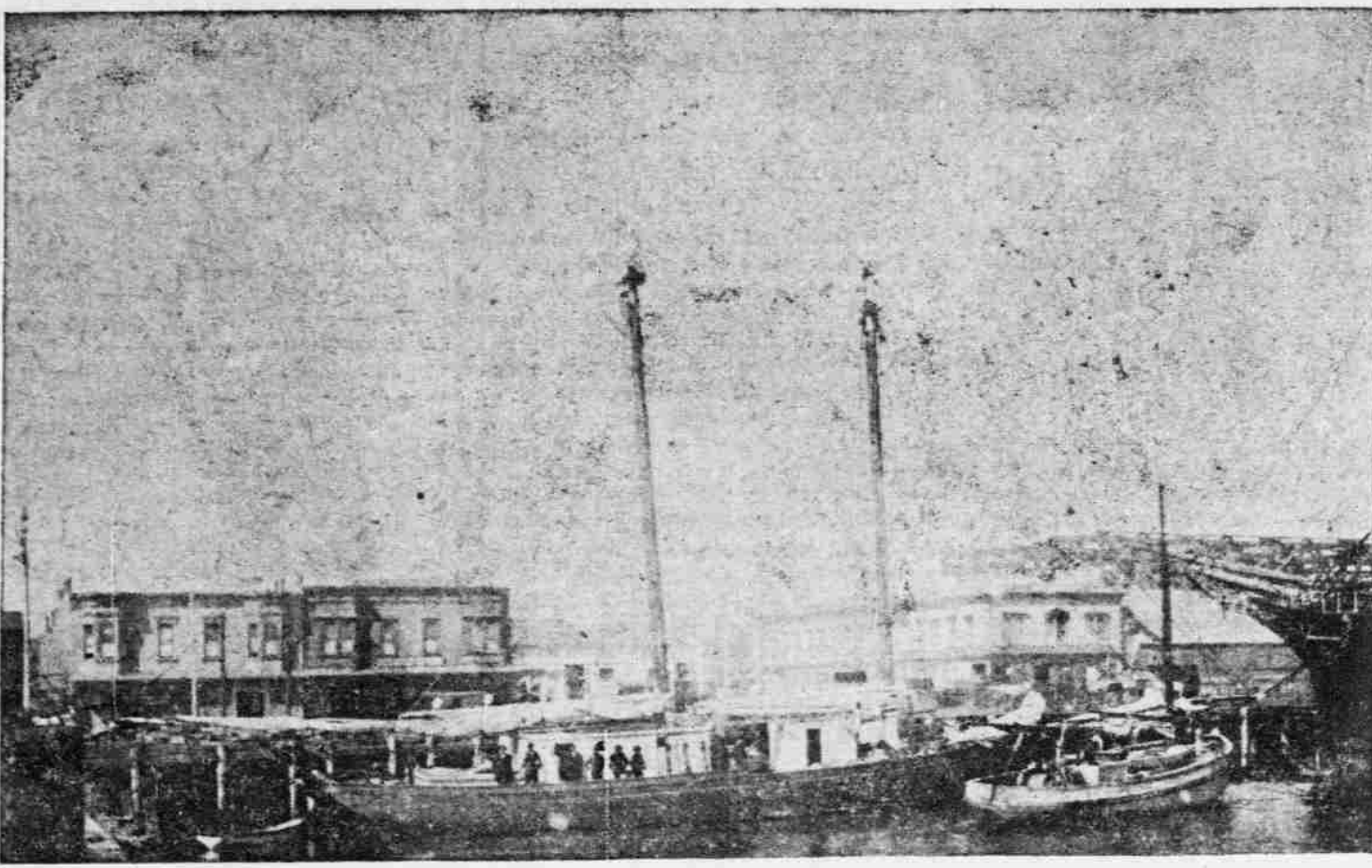
FLORENCE, October 21.—An earthquake was registered here this morning.

ACCUSED AMERICANS SET FREE.

ST. PETERSBURG, October 21.—W. Walling, of Indianapolis, and Rose Strunsky, Americans who were arrested in connection with Finnish plots against the Russian government, have been released.

LOVING CUP FOR SECRETARY TAFT.

MANILA, October 21.—Secretary Taft and the Manila Assembly have banqueted. The Secretary was presented by the Assembly with a loving cup.



SCHOONER CARRIE AND ANNIE WRECKED ON COAST OF SIBERIA.